

It should remain self-critical and in part of the purpose of the whole process. It should seek to make the party a more efficient instrument of that purpose. The belief in a judging and forgiving God—stands beyond all our human enterprises—should introduce a certain modesty and bring a greater immensity to Christian citizenship.

It has been suggested that evil does not have one address, like Moscow, or just one instrument, like war, communism, or corruption in a Federal office.

The evils of our time—which free and responsible citizenship should be the first to recognize—reappear in constantly changing forms.

Citizens are humans—not gods—and for their reason alone the free and responsible citizen should recognize the need to apply Christian principles to the control of our destiny.

If Christians are to hold on to free and responsible citizenship they must participate successfully in government and politics. Further they must know what is happening around them.

The blessings of our country were gained long ago by struggle and vigilance on the part of those who have gone before us. We must safeguard our American heritage with the same enthusiasm, with the same determination and with the same political insight.

The oft-quoted line "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty" is never out of date. Christians can make a great contribution to a community by assisting in maintaining its spiritual health, without which politics becomes hopelessly corrupt.

By the same token Christianity will not make its best contribution to politics unless it encourages Christian citizens to associate themselves with the machinery of politics and take an active part in the political life of the community.

Free and responsible citizenship takes more than repeating the pledge of allegiance to the flag and repeating the Lord's prayer. In these stormy times things of momentous importance to future generations are at stake.

Often the issues are not discernible amid the noise.

However, we do have the benefit of the wisdom and character of our forefathers at our best.

Will posterity wonder why we, who have the privilege of living now, did not better understand the spiritual, social, and economic problems of our time?

These are years of tremendous change. Not long ago nations, races, and religions were fairly well capsuled by geographical location.

Each nation could live for itself.

But at times it seems that the peoples of the world have suddenly been poured into one container.

We can be certain of one thing.

We cannot get out of the cold war and our other problems in a hurry.

But the abiding factors of this last half of the 20th century are its vitalities: Our ideals, our demands for life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, our endeavors to better our conditions.

These incidents have not been the creative epochs in human history.

These incidents did not bring forth the birth of Christianity—or the birth of the modern Church.

Did serene incidents bring forth the birth of our own Nation.

Responsible Christian citizens cannot avoid conflict.

They cannot avoid the throbbing issues through satisfactory solution will culminate in continued freedom for America.

We often hear this period of our history classified as an age of abundance. In contrast with past ages of economic scarcity.

The promises of America's political future are great. But its perils are so real that we cannot evade the challenge which this new age brings to the Christian conscience.

To the shallow expression "We have never had it so good," the free and responsible Christian must reply, "We have never had such heavy demands upon the Christian conscience."

Espionage Against the United States

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. LYNDON B. JOHNSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Tuesday, May 10, 1960

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I have enjoyed reading an excellent article entitled "House Unit Reveals How Fake Czech Attache Spied on United States," written by the competent and respected newspaperman, Marshall McNeil, a Scripps-Howard staff writer, and published in the Washington Daily News of today, May 10, 1960.

I ask unanimous consent that the article be printed in the Appendix of the RECORD, and I hope all Members of Congress will read it. I commend Mr. McNeil for having written the article, and the Scripps-Howard newspapers for having published it.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

HOUSE UNIT REVEALS HOW FAKE CZECH ATTACHE SPIED ON UNITED STATES

(By Marshall McNeil)

New evidence of widespread Communist spy activity in the United States as recently as 8 months ago was revealed today by the House Un-American Activities Committee.

The revelation came when it released testimony of Col. Frantisek Tisler, who was military and air attaché at the Czechoslovakian Embassy here until he defected from the Communists in July 1959.

He testified that the Embassy was a "cover" for espionage activities directed against the United States.

He said one of his jobs was to recruit American citizens to act as agents to furnish him with secret information related to U.S. military developments.

FUNDS

The Embassy, he said, provided funds for the defense of an American Communist on trial in Cleveland for alleged violation of the Smith Act.

Between August 1958 and July 1960, Colonel Tisler said, "approximately 45 percent of the personnel of the Czechoslovak Embassy in Washington and the Czechoslovak delegation to the United Nations in New York was engaged in some type of intelligence activity while in this country."

"The Tisler testimony," said Representative FRANCIS WALTER, Democrat, of Pennsylvania, chairman of the committee, "confirms and reiterates the overwhelming evidence of widespread Communist espionage on American soil, conducted under the guise of legitimate diplomatic activity."

"The recent incident in which the Communists shot down an unarmed American plane must not detract attention of

the world," Representative WALTER said, "from the wholesale espionage, sabotage, and propaganda operations conducted by the Communists in every country of the free world."

NOTES

Representative WALTER, who is in Naples, notified his committee by transatlantic phone to release the testimony today. It was taken, the transcript shows, at a time and place which cannot be revealed on the record.

Colonel Tisler said he "broke my ties with Czechoslovakia on July 26, 1959." But it wasn't until last November that newspapers carried stories that he had quit and asked U.S. asylum.

He joined the Communist Party of his country, he said, on April 2, 1948. He said he has been considered an "old ardent Communist." But disillusionment soon set in. "And," he said, "the longer I stayed in the United States the better was I able to convince myself that if an individual was interested in freedom, human dignity, and life without terror, this could only be obtained in the free world."

TRANSFERRED

The former Czech officer said funds of the Embassy here were "transferred from members of the Embassy staff to intermediaries, who subsequently saw to it that these funds were used to aid" Antonin Krcmarek of Cleveland in his defense during trial for alleged violation of the Smith Act. The amount thus spent was not revealed in the testimony.

He said the then Czech Ambassador Karel Petrzelka recommended to Prague that he be "authorized to pay Krcmarek \$3,000 for living expenses and propaganda."

He also said that the Ambassador used Charles Musil, identified as an American citizen, who was editor of a Czech language newspaper in Chicago, as an intermediary between himself and Krcmarek. Use of intermediaries apparently was recommended by the then Soviet Ambassador Georgi N. Zarubin.

"In this connection," Col. Tisler testified, "Zarubin told Ambassador Petrzelka that the Soviets never maintained direct contact with members of the Communist Party of the United States because the Soviets wanted to avoid embarrassment."

The Un-American Activities Committee revealed that both Krcmarek and Musil are under its subpoena to testify May 26.

Kennedy's Criticism of Wisconsin Press

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. MELVIN R. LAIRD

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 9, 1960

Mr. LAIRD. Mr. Speaker, Mr. John Wyngaard, dean of the Wisconsin Capital's Press Association in Madison, Wis., wrote a very interesting article on Senator KENNEDY's criticism of the Wisconsin press. Mr. Wyngaard writes for some 14 papers in Wisconsin. I ask unanimous consent to include his column of Monday, May 2, 1960, in today's RECORD.

The article is as follows:

KENNEDY, CRITICAL OF COVERAGE BY STATE PRESS, CAN BLAME HIMSELF

(By John Wyngaard)

MADISON.—There is no greater critic of the American press than the politician who cannot handle it as he wishes.

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